

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W02

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031113,UT=20031106

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Set	Items	Description
S1	9406	(SEARCH??? OR QUER??? OR QUERY??? OR RETRIEV?) (10N) (SIMULT- ANEOUS? OR CONCURREN? OR COINCIDENT? OR PARALLEL)
S2	193415	(ADD??? OR INCREAS??? OR SUPPLEMENT? OR ENLARG? OR EXPAND?- ?? OR INCREMENT?) (5N) (PARTITION? ? OR GROUP????? OR SET? ? OR - CLUSTER? ? OR COLLECTION? ? OR DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR SEARCH???)
S3	47428	(ADD??? OR INCREAS??? OR SUPPLEMENT? OR ENLARG? OR EXPAND?- ?? OR INCREMENT?) (5N) (QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ? OR CONTAINER? ? OR BUCKET? ? OR INSTANCE? ? OR COPIE? ? OR COPY OR REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR REPRODUC? OR FACSIMILE? ?)
S4	57105	TREE? ? OR HIERARCH?
S5	4008	SEARCH()ENGINE? ?
S6	276	S1(S)S2:S3
S7	145	S6 AND IC=G06F
S8	20	S7/TI,AB,CM
S9	54	S1(S)S2:S3(S)S4:S5
S10	36	S9 AND IC=G06F
S11	49	S8 OR S10
S12	100	S7 NOT S11
S13	65	S12 AND IC=G06F-017
S14	35	S12 NOT S13
S15	404	S1(S)S4:S5
S16	16	S1(S)S4(S)S5
S17	179	S1(S)S5
S18	133	S17 AND IC=G06F
S19	25	S18/TI,AB,CM
S20	37	S16 OR S19
S21	30	S20 NOT S7
S22	29	S1(100N)S4(100N)S5 AND IC=G06F
S23	22	S22 NOT (S7 OR S21)

11/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00513224

Dynamic, finite versioning for concurrent transaction and query processing.
Dynamische, stufige Versionssteuerung für konkurrierende Zugriffs- und
Abfrageverarbeitung.

Contrôle dynamique et discret de versions pour le traitement concurrent de
transactions et d'interrogations.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 501180 A2 920902 (Basic)
EP 501180 A3 931013

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92101781 920204;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 661046 910225

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40; G06F-009/46; G06F-015/403;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): WO 8400426 A; US 4648036 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING vol. SE11, no. 2, February
1985, NEW YORK US pages 205 - 212 A. CHAN ET AL. 'Implementing
distributed read-only transactions';

ABSTRACT EP 501180 A2

A dynamic, finite versioning scheme supports **concurrent** transaction
and **query** processing in which there is no interference between
transactions and queries and no quiescence of either transactions or
queries for allowing queries to access a more up-to-date database. Only a
finite number of logical versions are dynamically maintained on disk for
a database page. Acquiring no locks, queries access appropriate query
versions, according to their initiation times. Each corresponding query
version of all the database pages constitutes a transaction-consistent,
but perhaps slightly out-of-date, database snapshot. Through typical
concurrency control mechanisms, different transactions access the most
up-to-date versions, and their updates are allowed to be **incrementally**
written into the **database** before they are committed. To save storage, a
physical page copy may simultaneously represent multiple versions. The
exact logical version(s) that a physical page copy represents changes
dynamically and implicitly. A new mechanism using time-invariant and
time-varying data structures is introduced to define query snapshots, to
facilitate a new query snapshot to be taken without interrupting either
the transaction or query processing, to identify dynamically appropriate
versions for transaction and query accesses, and to allow efficient,
on-the-fly garbage collection when it is recognized that only a single
page copy is sufficient to represent the required logical versions. (see
image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 213

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 920902 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 930407 A2 Representative (change)

Change: 930512 A2 Representative (change)

Change: 930929 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)

Search Report: 931013 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Change: 940921 A2 Representative (change)
 Withdrawal: 950125 A2 Date on which the European patent application
 was deemed to be withdrawn: 940726
 LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	2579
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	6133
Total word count - document A			8712
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8712

...ABSTRACT A2

A dynamic, finite versioning scheme supports **concurrent** transaction and **query** processing in which there is no interference between transactions and queries and no quiescence of either transactions or queries for allowing queries to access a...

...of-date, database snapshot. Through typical concurrency control mechanisms, different transactions access the most up-to-date versions, and their updates are allowed to be **incrementally** written into the **database** before they are committed. To save storage, a physical page copy may simultaneously represent multiple versions. The exact logical version(s) that a physical page...

11/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00420693

Parallel processing system
Paralleles Verarbeitungssystem
Systeme de traitement parallele
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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 , Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2P7, (CA), (Proprietor designated states: all)

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 420142 A2 910403 (Basic)
 EP 420142 A3 930324
 EP 420142 B1 000308

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90118379 900925;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 414990 890929

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-009/46**

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH ANNUAL ACM SYMPOSIUM ON PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTED
 COMPUTING August 1986, pages 229 - 239 KAI LI AND PAUL HUDAK 'Memory
 Coherence in Shared Virtual Memory Systems'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1988 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARALLEL PROCESSING
 vol. II, 15 August 1988, NEW YORK US pages 94 - 101 KAI LI 'IVY: A
 Shared Virtual Memory System for Parallel Computing';

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH ANNUAL ACM SYMPOSIUM ON PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTED
 COMPUTING August 1986, pages 229 - 239 KAI LI AND PAUL HUDAK 'Memory
 Coherence in Shared Virtual Memory Systems'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1988 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARALLEL PROCESSING
 vol. II, 15 August 1988, NEW YORK US pages 94 - 101 KAI LI 'IVY: A
 Shared Virtual Memory System for Parallel Computing';

ABSTRACT EP 420142 A2

A parallel processing computer system is described. The system includes

an arbitrarily large number of processing elements hierarchically connected to each other. In operation, when a program executes a parallel do instruction statement, parallel tasks are created, one for each iteration of the parallel do instruction. Each newly-created task is the child task of the task that executed the parallel do statement. Each child task inherits the memory state of the parent task, and while each child task executes, the parent task is suspended. When the child tasks complete, their memory states are merged to form the new memory state of the parent task which then resumes execution.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 112

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse: 001227 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20000308, LI 20000308,
Grant: 20000308 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 020612 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20000308, LI 20000308, DE 20000609, ES 20000308, FR 20000804,
Lapse: 010418 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20000308, LI 20000308, FR 20000804,
Oppn None: 010221 B1 No opposition filed: 20001209
Lapse: 020327 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20000308, LI 20000308, DE 20000609, FR 20000804,
Application: 910403 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Search Report: 930324 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination: 931118 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 930921
Examination: 960710 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 960522

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200010	820
CLAIMS B	(German)	200010	753
CLAIMS B	(French)	200010	818
SPEC B	(English)	200010	41844
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			44235
Total word count - documents A + B			44235

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

11/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00364613

Search tree data structure encoding for textual substitution data compression systems

Suchbaumdatenstrukturkodierung fur Kettensubstitutionsdatenverdichtungssysteme

Codage de structures de donnees d'arborescence de recherche pour des systemes de compression de donnees par substitution de chaines

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Greene, Daniel H., 942 Aster Court, Sunnyvale California 94086, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Johnson, Reginald George et al (32372), Rank Xerox Ltd Patent Department
 Parkway, Marlow Buckinghamshire SL7 1YL, (GB)
 PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 340039 A2 891102 (Basic)
 EP 340039 A3 920923
 EP 340039 B1 961016
 APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89304341 890428;
 PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 187699 880429
 DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
 INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H03M-007/30; G06F-017/28
 CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 4677649 A
 CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
 IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY. vol. COM34, no. 12,
 December 1986, NEW YORK US pages 1176 - 1182; TIMOTHY C. BELL: 'Better
 OPM/L Text Compression';

ABSTRACT EP 340039 A2

Non-redundant encoding for textual substitution data compression systems is provided by encoding the structure of search trees constructed and maintained by the compressor for the compression of the source data, thereby enabling an encoder to reconstruct an identical search tree for expanding the data. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 53

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 891102 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
 ;A2without Search Report)
 Search Report: 920923 A3 Separate publication of the European or
 International search report
 Examination: 930428 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
 930225
 Examination: 950705 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
 850303
 Change: 960821 A2 Representative (change)
 Grant: 961016 B1 Granted patent
 Oppn None: 971008 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	98
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	352
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	331
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	438
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	17263
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	17240
Total word count - document A			17362
Total word count - document B			18361
Total word count - documents A + B			35723

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/28

...SPECIFICATION reasonably straightforward hardware implementation. For example, in a VLSI hardware embodiment, the search tree is eliminated and replaced by a number of comparators, which operate **simultaneously** on many characters in the **search** window to determine the longest match. Suitably, the symbols contained by the search window are stored on a semiconductor memory chip, so no external memory...present invention, the compression speeds of the above-described fixed length codeword and unary coded variable length codeword embodiments of the present invention can be **increased** significantly by restricting **copies** to begin on a boundary defined by the initial symbol of a prior copy or by a symbol that was previously inserted into the compressed data stream as a literal. Rather than having one leaf in the search **tree** 73 (Fig. 3) for each symbol in the search window as in the previously described compressors, these faster embodiments of the invention have only one leaf in the search **tree** 73 for each copy codeword and each literal. This reduces the computation required to search and update the **tree** 73, thereby significantly increasing the compression speed for average data. Matches originating at the second or subsequent symbols of a previous

copy are ignored, so...

11/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00268043

Database system for parallel processor.

Datenbanksystem fur Parallelprozessor.

Système de base de données pour processeur parallele.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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Stanfill, Craig W., 37 Lewis Road, Belmont Massachusetts 02178, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Patentanwalte Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Partner (100721),
Maximilianstrasse 58, D-80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 251594 A2 880107 (Basic)

EP 251594 A3 911009

EP 251594 B1 940907

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87305461 870619;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 878532 860625

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40;

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

ONLINE REVIEW. vol. 8, no. 6, December 1984, NEW YORK US pages 569 - 584;
C. POUGE ET AL.: 'AN EVALUATION OF DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL FROM SERIAL FILES
USING THE ICL DISTRIBUTED ARRAY PROCESSOR '

AFIPS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS 1983 NATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE May 16,
1983, ANAHEIM, US pages 299 - 307; E.W. DAVIS: 'APPLICATION OF THE
MASSIVELY PARALLEL PROCESSOR TO DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS '

MINI MICRO CONFERENCE RECORD. vol. 19/5, November 8, 1983, SAN FRANCISCO,
US pages 1 - 6; P. CAVILL: 'TRANSPUTER SYSTEMS '

THE SMART RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, EXPERIMENTS IN AUTOMATIC DOCUMENT PROCESSING,
G. SALTON, EDITOR, PRENTICE-HALL, INC. 1971, NEW JERSEY, US pages 313 -
323; J.J. ROCCHIO, JR.: 'CHAPTER 14: RELEVANCE FEEDBACK IN INFORMATION
RETRIEVAL '

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY. vol. 24, no.
5, May 1981, NEW YORK US pages 297 - 298; R. NIX: 'EXPERIENCE WITH A
SPACE EFFICIENT WAY TO STORE A DICTIONARY '

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY. vol. 29, no.
12, December 1986, NEW YORK US pages 1229 - 1239; C. STANFILL ET AL.:
'PARALLEL FREE-TEXT SEARCH ON THE CONNECTION MACHINE SYSTEM ';

ABSTRACT EP 251594 A2

A method is disclosed for using a single instruction multiple data
(SIMD) computer (10) which makes it possible to perform thousands of
operations in parallel. The words of each document are stored by
surrogate coding in tables in one or more of the processors (35) of the
SIMD computer. To determine which documents of the database contain a
word that is the subject of a query, a query is broadcast from a central
computer (10) to all the processors (35) and the query operations are
simultaneously performed on the documents stored in each processor (35).
The results of the query are then returned to the central computer (10).
After all the search words have been broadcast to the processors (35) and
point values accumulated as appropriate, the point values associated with
each document are reported to the central computer (10). The documents
with the largest point values are then ascertained and their
identification is provided to the user.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 162

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 880107 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 910116 A2 Representative (change)

Search Report: 911009 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 920422 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
920224
Examination: 930519 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
930405
Grant: 940907 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 950830 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	567
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	534
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	616
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	4276
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5993
Total word count - documents A + B			5993

...CLAIMS word in the query is in the database by:

- (1) determining the bit locations in the table at which the hash code corresponding to the **queried** word is stored; and
- (2) **simultaneously** testing in each of the processors the bit locations corresponding to the **queried** word;
- (d) **adding** at each digital data processor the point value associated with the queried word to a total point value for the document if the hash code...

11/5,K/47 (Item 34 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00393499 **Image available**

STATISTICAL THESAURUS, METHOD OF FORMING SAME, AND USE THEREOF IN QUERY
EXPANSION IN AUTOMATED TEXT SEARCHING
THESAURUS STATISTIQUE, SON PROCEDE DE CONSTITUTION ET SON UTILISATION POUR
L'EXTENSION D'INTERROGATION DANS LA RECHERCHE DE TEXTE AUTOMATISEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LEXIS-NEXIS a division of REED ELSEVIER INC,

Inventor(s):

MILLER David James,
LU Xin Allan,
HOLT John D,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9734242 A1 19970918

Application: WO 97US3185 19970307 (PCT/WO US9703185)

Priority Application: US 96616883 19960315

Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4716

English Abstract

A statistical thesaurus is built dynamically, from the same text collection that is being **searched**, allowing improved generation of **expanded query** terms. The thesaurus is dynamic in that thesaurus records are collected, ranked, accessed, and applied dynamically. Thesaurus "records" are actually formed as indexed documents arranged in "collections". The collections are preferably distinguished based on text source. Each record has terms assembled in indexed groups which inherently reflect a ranking based on relevance to an initial query. After an initial query is received, the appropriate collection(s) of records may be searched by a conventional search and retrieval engine,

the searches inherently returning records ranked by degree of relevance due the record indexing scheme. A record ranking scheme avoids contamination of relevant records by less relevant records. The record selection and the expansion **query** term generation processes are each divided into **parallel** threads. The separate threads correspond to respective text sources to enable the improved expansion query term generation to be provided in real time.

French Abstract

Un thesaurus statistique est construit de maniere dynamique a partir de la collection de textes dans laquelle la recherche est en train de se faire, ce qui permet une meilleure generation des termes d'interrogation etendue. Le thesaurus est dynamique dans en ce que l'on peut collecter et classer les enregistrements du thesaurus, y acceder et les appliquer de maniere dynamique. Ces "enregistrements" sont constitues sous forme de documents indexes disposes en "collections". Celles-ci se distinguent de preference les unes des autres sur la base du texte source. Chaque enregistrement comporte des termes assembles en groupes indexes, qui reflecent intrinsequement un classement base sur la pertinence par rapport a une interrogation initiale. Une fois qu'une interrogation initiale est recue, un moteur de recherche et d'extraction conventionnel peut faire des recherches dans la ou les collections(s) appropriees(s) d'enregistrements, les recherches ramenant intrinsequement des enregistrements classes par degre de pertinence grace au schema d'indexation des enregistrements. Celui-ci empeche la contamination d'enregistrements pertinents par des enregistrements moins pertinents. La selection des enregistrements et les processus de generation des termes d'interrogation etendue sont divises en taches elementaires paralleles. Ces dernieres correspondent a differentes sources de textes, ce qui permet de proceder en temps reel a la generation de termes d'interrogation etendue.

English Abstract

A statistical thesaurus is built dynamically, from the same text collection that is being **searched**, allowing improved generation of **expanded query** terms. The thesaurus is dynamic in that thesaurus records are collected, ranked, accessed, and applied dynamically. Thesaurus "records" are actually formed as indexed documents arranged...

...relevance due the record indexing scheme. A record ranking scheme avoids contamination of relevant records by less relevant records. The record selection and the expansion **query** term generation processes are each divided into **parallel** threads. The separate threads correspond to respective text sources to enable the improved expansion query term generation to be provided in real time.

11/5,K/48 (Item 35 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00366165 **Image available**

COMPUTER-BASED VISUAL DATA EVALUATION

EVALUATION VISUELLE DE DONNEES AYANT POUR BASE UN ORDINATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

JERRY JACKSON ASSOCIATES LTD,

Inventor(s):

JACKSON Jerry R,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9706492 A1 19970220

Application: WO 96US12729 19960807 (PCT/WO US9612729)

Priority Application: US 952030 19950808

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI

GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO

NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG

AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL

PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11588

English Abstract

A method and system for computer-based visual data evaluation which allows on-the-fly viewing, evaluation, and querying of complex databases (20, 34) with simple user operations. A visual chart representation of a data set (30) is used to select display data subsets through interaction between the user within the chart of the data set (60). The results of the user's data subset selections are displayed in the chart (30). The visual symbols may be used as software buttons (42, 46, 91, 92, 50, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98) for selecting for display the associated data subset and other operations. Visual data evaluation includes browsing, querying and manipulation of data and other information (22, 54, 52, 20) within a database by providing chart representations of database data and operating only on the attributes (74, 75) of the chart (30) and within the data area of the chart (30).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme d'evaluation de donnees visuelles ayant pour base un ordinateur et qui permettent de visionner, d'evaluer et d'interroger a la volee des bases de donnees complexes (20, 34) grace a des manoeuvres simples qu'execute l'utilisateur. On utilise une representation d'un ensemble de donnees (30) au moyen d'un diagramme pour selectionner des sous-ensembles de donnees a afficher par l'interaction avec l'utilisateur a l'interieur du diagramme de l'ensemble de donnees (60). Les resultats des selections de sous-ensembles de donnees de l'utilisateur sont affiches dans le diagramme (30). Les symboles visuels peuvent etre utilises comme des boutons de logiciel (42, 46, 91, 92, 50, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98) afin de selectionner, pour l'affichage, le sous-ensemble de donnees correspondant et d'autres operations. L'evaluation visuelle des donnees comprend le survol de recherche au hasard, l'interrogation et la manipulation de donnees et d'autres informations (22, 54, 52, 20) a l'interieur d'une base de donnees par la fourniture d'un diagramme representant des donnees de la base de donnees et l'action seulement sur les attributs (74, 75) du diagramme (30) et a l'interieur du domaine de donnees du diagramme (30).

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/00**

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... defining and generating new data subsets, adding nodes to the query tree and placing additional entries in the Statistics Window 54. The dynamic updating and **concurrent** presentation of the **Query Tree** Window 52 and Statistics Window 54 provides users with a powerful, dynamic visual view of the evolution of the analysis.